WIO MURDERED PANORMO?

Four Men Arrested on Suspicion.

MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

The Necessity for Increased Police Vigilance.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

Particulars Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest.

THE MAN WITH THE LIGHT COAT

gedy enacted in the vicinity of Fort Green on Tues-day night last. The greatest anxiety prevails as to the long-delayed detection of the guilty parties. arrests of suspicious characters have been s, but nothing dir ctly criminating has been

A VERY HARD NEIGHBORHOOD. In evidence of the fact that the Fourth precinct is sadly in need of police reinforcements may be cited the following incidents of outrage and robbery that Year's Day a Mr. Harvey was found bleeding from sensible condition and there died. The Coroner's jury were unable to ascertain the exact cause of death. A prominent physician, a Dr. Swalm, was knocked down by footpads and robbed of his watch. Solomon Wassermann, a professor of languages, residing at 368 Myrtle avenue, at ten the vicinity of Fort Green, knocked down and from the market, besides his pocketbook containing \$10. There were two villians in the attacking party, one of whom knelt upon the stomach of the prosprate professor, while the second rifted his pockets. As soon as their victim could gain his feet

and gave chase. No one assisted, and the robbers got off with their booty. There were no policemen on hand. Professor J. H. Nordoff, a music teacher (the third member of the musical fraternity mized in this neighborhood), was assaulted a gang of highwaymen on Fort Green when he saw three suspicious looking members of

on his way home, to No. 170 Fort Green place, when he saw three suspicious looking members of the "young fellow fraterinity" dogging his steps. Suddeoly he "neard from them" in a most alarming fashion. One of the precious trio rushed up to him and twisted his arms behind his back, while the others proceeded to "go through him," turning his pockets inside out. With the agility of a cat the nimble Nordoif managed to disengage his right arm and abstract a handsome six shooter from his pocket and to fire it off. The effect was admirable. The cowardly desperadoes "took water"—they made off in mortal terror: one of them, Mr. Nordoif believes, carries a bullet in his arm as a trophy of the night's venture. There have been other cases of assault in the Fourth precinct which cannot be overlooked. That there exists

AN ORGANIZED GANG OF HIGHWAYMEN
in the vicinity of Fort Green it is useless longer for the police to attempt to conceal or deny. They must know the corner loaders, the idlers, the disbanded good-for-nothings, who were wont to "bum" about the engine bouses in the palmy days of the volunteer Fire Department. Why, then, should they longer hestiate about bringing the suspictious denizens of their precinct before the tribunal of justice that their guilt or innocence in connection with the damning record set forth may be settled now, at once and forever. It is useless longer to conceal the fact that the cry of an indignant community has been raised against the incelledney of the protection accorded by the guardians of the peace and morals. If the force at the disposal of the Commissioners is not sufficient at present to protect life and property—and it appears that it is not—why hesitate about increasing the force and enforcing a more rigid discipline? That is the question of the hour. So excited, indeed, is bublic sentiment over the occurrences of this character in Brooklyn that many citizens refrain from venturing out at night, even when business calls them to cos. This state of afairs cannot, must not longer exi

ceptation and meaning, as affects the community of the City of Churches at the present exciting epoch. A party of six officers, consisting of Roundsman Dolan, Detective Carr, and Partomen Friei, Eickarts, Battersby and Shanghnessey set.

OUT on A MIDNIGHT RAID from the Myrtle avenue station house, Fourth prednet, upon the gangs that infest their Dailwick on Thursday. They crussed in citizens' cloths about the resorts, so well known to them, of the fellows who would bear watching. Finally, a low shanty on Hudson avenue was entered, and from thence was taken James M. Lauzhin, who claims to be an iron moulder, and is twenty-eight years of age. In Raymond street, near the pail, was found John Gilroy, a laborer, twenty-lour years of age, was the next sweet youth of promise that the police "gobbled."

These hopeful specimens of Brooklynites were taken to the station house. Mr. Wassermann identified James McLaughin and John Gilroy as the ruffians who had assaulted and robbed him on Myrite avenue, as set forth above. Mr. Nordoff was pretty positive that John Kilmead was one of the gang at whom he had the satisfaction of taking a shot in detence of his person and property on the night of the 18th inst. They are three of as desperate a set of human looking brutes as one could expect to find peering through the bars of any prison cell in the world. McLaughin, who is a fellow of low stature, with the face of a wild cat, has served ten years in the Sing Sing Prison on charge of burglary, and has always been known as "a hard case" among the police. Gilroy is of slight build, tiger-like aspect, dirty in dress, and decidedly victous in expression. He has served to weather a the case of the man in the city." Killimead is also a slender, active-looking mai, has been often under lock and key, and is well known to the police as sooundrel, these terribate fellows are will offer the hardon to his serior, as come forward, through the agercy of the press, and makes a statement to his store when wounded. He asso alluded to a man write

Mr. Marvin, and remained with him under the tree until he leit.

The watch, which it was supposed was stolen by the murderer or murderers of Professor Panormo, was an English sliver putent lever, Beezley & Co. Liverpool, makers, No. 3,002. He left it at Schurig's, corner of Hicks & Middagh streets, about the middle of July last, for repairs. A private mark of Schurig's was upon the back of the case, inside, thus:—"No. 24, 314," with "S. & K." underneath. THE PUNERAL

Rev. Hugh M. Gallaber, of the First Baptist church, Nassau street, conducted the funeral services over the remains of the murdered Professor Panormo, at the residence of Mrs. Snow, corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, between two and larce o'clock yesterday afternoon. The pariors were thronged by an immense audience of fireinds, pupils and curious people. Mr. Gallaher spoke of the laws prepared for the protection of the citatizens, and the efforts made by the officers to execute these laws; but, without a more moral sentiment to pervaning the community, laws would be of little avial. He spoke of the deceased as a peaceable, oulet, order-loving citizen, whose vocation in hie

The inquest was commenced yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, before coroner Jones and a jury, in the Coroner's office in the County Court House.

The room was crowded by interested spectators,

Previous to the opening of the proceedings Coroner Jones stated to a reporter of the HERALD that there was a rumor affoat to the effect that there existed previous to the tragedy an ill feeling between Mr. Panormo and another party, which might be shown

was a rumor afloat to the effect that there existed previous to the tragedy an ill feeling between Mr. Panormo and another party, which might be shown upon the inquest.

On opening the proceedings the toroner remarked to the jury that, senerally speaking.

THE PRESS HAD BEEN CORRECT in the published statements concerning the tragedy, but he trusted, however, that the jury would not be blassed by anything which they might read in regard thereto. The deceased, he said, was a man smail in stature and not physically strong, and he would say that a more violent blow than that which had been dealt the murdered man he had never before seen in all h's official career. In fact, he did not think it possible for any human being to have used such force in a blow at another. It had been suggested, the Coroner added, that the deceased might have fallen and thereby received mis mijures, but he would show that this theory was incorrect. He proposed to trace the deceased from the time he left his house up to within a few moments previous to the assault.

PROFESSOR PANORMO AT HIS BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Saran A. Show, of 106 Pineapple street, at whose house the deceased boarded for over four years, was called as the first winess. According to her statement Mr. Panormo was a sirictly sober and an amiable man, and one who rarely mingled with the other boarders in the house. She never knew him to quarrel with any one, and was always on the best of terms with every one in the house. Professor Panormo was het a man of very great financial means. She did not know how much money he was worth, but sae did say that he had no cash in the bank. This, it appears she ascertained from conversation with imm. He had a piano in the house, and she remembered that in October last

THERE WAS A LITTLE DIFFICULTY

about it between Arthur W. Weils, a boarder h the house, and the deceased him too much. There were only a few words about the matter, but he did not state the amount, nor did he exhibit any money—in fact, he never exhibited money; some of the

taught her children.

PREVIOUS TO THE TRAGEDY.

In relation to what occurred previous to Prof.
Panormo's leaving the nouse on that fatal evening,
and touching the circumstances attending his death,
Mrs. Show said:—On Tuesday might when he was Panormo's leaving the nouse on that hat a evening, and touching the circumstances attending his death, Mrs. Snow said.—On Tuesday night when he was assassinated, he left my house snortly after half-past seven; I was taking to him in the sitting room at the time; ne went away without an overcoat that night; I didn't see him again until he returned home; when he went out he spoke and acted in such exceedingly high spirits tharmy attention was attracted by his lively manner; I noticed it so much that I made a remark to my family to the effect that Mr. Panorimo appeared to be in good spirits, and I ascribed it to the success of the concert; I was not at home on his return that evening; I was in New York; when I returned deceased was at my house, lying on the sofa in the parlor; he seemed to be conscious; I went over to the Academy of Music in New York with Mr. Walker, of 68 South Ninth street, Williamsburg, and my husband; when I got home it was hail-past eleven; when I entered the room my which deceased was I found Drs. Snively and Stubbs, my two daughters, an officer, Mr. Wilnot, a boarder, Mr. Hiddrein, Elien McAuley, Mr. Weils, Mrs. Hare, aservant, and Mr. Townsend; these gentlemen and ladies, with the exception of the officer and the physicians, were members of my own household; every effort was made to save the deceased's life, but he died at twelve o'clock on Wednesday.

A STRANGS MIDNIGHT VISTOR.

Mrs. Snow then went on to say that at about halfpast twelve o'clock on Thursday night for rather Friday morning) a strange man entered the front partor of her house wherein the body lay. The stranger looked at the body and put a red cloth over the face. She was upstairs at the time, and, on boing notified of the man's presence by her terrified daughters, descended to the parlor, opened the folding doors and asked him the negative, whereupon Mrs. snow inquired if he were a mender a set look, as he had to go ont of town in the morning and could not attend the funeral. He did not appear exactly sober, one body, and t

ceased, and maie the following statement in relation to what occurred after he returned home that night, and to what he said touching the assault upon him:—When he got home he had nine dollars and seventy cents in his pockethook, which I took from his pocket; I asked him when he got home if they had taken his watch; there was no one with him when he came home; I was called to see him by my sister and one of the servants; I found him in the satting room; when I entered the room ne was sitting on the sofa; his face was covered with blood; there was not a white spot on it; I ran to him and took off his leit glove, which was saturated with blood, so much so that it stuck to his hand; the other glove he held in his right hand; I asked him what was the matter; he said, "I have been attacked;" I asked him where; he said, "Please, don't ask me to talk now;" he laid his head on my shoulder, and I thought he was going to faint, and a gentleman barned his head, and in the meanwhile I sent another gentleman for the doctor; Mr. Panormo got better at about hall-past ten, and I asked him where he had been attacked, and he said in a Myrile avenue car, by a man who sat beside him, and who was attempting to take his watch; I asked him why the conductor didn't help him, and he said, "THE CONDUCTOR DIDN'T DARE TO;"

asked him why the conductor didn't help him, and he said,

"THE CONDUCTOR DIDN'T DARE TO;"

I took off his cravat and collar, as he had great difficulty in breathing, and he seemed relieved; at that time the doctor came in any looked at the wound at the top of the head, and alterwards the one on the eye; he kept saying that "It was in the car;" he repeated it to the police officer; I asked him if he knew the number of the car; he said "No;" I said, "Can you recognize the man?" he answered, "No, there were two rufflass;" I asked him where he was coming from, and he said, "From No. 41 Cumbertand street;" he asked me not to tak to him, as it was such an effort for him to converse; ne said that there were a dozen passengers in the car; he was very delirious, and every now and then would cry out, "Don't hit me so hard—don't hit me again."

TRACING PANORMO'S MOVEMENTS.

car; he was very delirious, and every now and then would cry out, "Don't hit me so hard—don't hit me again."

TRACING PANORMO'S MOVEMENTS.

Miss Hattle Pierce, of No. 46 Smith street, who took plano lessons from the deceased, said that he came to her house on Tuesday night, about a quarter to eight o'clock, which was late for him; the Professor once told her that he had some trouble with one of Mrs. Show's bourders, but did not say what it was; on Tuesday sine gave him \$4.50 for some concert tickets, and he left the house at from twenty minutes to hail-past eight o'clock, saying that he had two more lessons to give, one in Atlantic and the other in Cumberland street.

Hachel Ehms, of 269 Atlantic street, said that Professor Panor mo arrived at her house at about half-past eight o'clock and leit at about ten minutes of nine, but saying where he was going.

TAKEN TO MARVIN'S DRUG STORE.

Mr. H. A. Marvin, the Gruggist, of Park avenue and Oxford street, to whose store Professor Panor mo was brought by two men after the assault, was examined; but his testimony in regard to the circumstances did not differ materially from his statement published in the HERALD yesterday. Mr. Marvin did not dress the Professor's wounds, but advised the man to get a physician at once, and told him where one lived. He said yesterday that it was not in his capacity as a druggist for nearly seven years, and pretends to know his duty as a druggist; he believed that this man was better off on the sidewaik (where he was left while one of the men went for a policeman) than in the store, as he (Panormo) could have iree air. Mr. Marvin declared that he was not asked to take the man in the store.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Subscriptions to Pay the Funeral Expenses of

Subscriptions to Pay the Funeral Expenses of Professor Pavormo.

105 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, J. Jen. 26, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. Wusterman's statement in your impression of to-day announces that he and friends have opened alsubscription to pay for the funeral or the murdered Professor, and that I have consented to act as treasurer. Permit me to say that such assertion is hardly justified by the result, seeing that up to the time I write you—ave o'clock P. M.—not one cent has been received from Mr. Wusterman or his friends, and from what he now says there will be none. I am happy, however, to state, through your columns, that Mr. Daile, of 153 Myrtle avenue, and myself have not been idle, and the amount collected since tweive o'clock yesterday is \$01—aimost sufficient for inneral expenses. The sympathy we met with in our store to store can vass was indeed gratifying, and I, in behalf of his papils and friends, sincerely mank all contributors.

A. W. CLINTON,

THE SICKLY SAVINGS BANKS.

The Affairs of the Market Bank in a Wretched Condition-Report of the Receiver-Where the Blame Belongs.

The Run on the Third Avenue Bank Decreasing.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Receiver-How the Directors Directed the Institution-The Deputed Depositors Examine the Accounts—Statement of the Ke-

their savings to the Market Bank in the times when its reputation for trustworthiness was unimpeached lingered all day yesterday in the hall of that institution, apparently "waiting for something to thing, when it turned up, as of course it was sure to do, would cast some gleam of sunshine upon futures. The blow of misfortune might bring absowho have gained their worldly goods by their own exertions the loss of any of the fruit of their years of strained energy and application is felt very deeply. They do not bid goodby to it with much cheerfulness, and are apt to cast many "a longing, lingering look behind," at what might have been had hope not been daunted, if ever so little, by this

A widow appeared early in the morning, as soon as the doors were thrown open, and waited in the hall, which at so early an hour was almost entirely empty, until nine o'clock, when some one connected the atmosphere was most severely frigid, and pe-destrians went on their way sniveringly, the breath congeailing on their lips. The woman was of a quiet manner, evidently used to a modest and industrious life. When the Receiver had made his appearance, and the clerks had fallen to work at the desks, she ventured at length to ask for admittance, saying that she wished to get her money which she had deposited in the bank. The Goorkeeper tried by loud-spoken arguments to show her the uselessness of the application, but she still persisted in her entreaties, which were very affecting. She said that she had trusted to the bank the little savings of her five years of whowhood, money which she had gathered together only by living in the most modest fashion, from the property that had belonged to herself and her husband before his death. She had added to it by assiduously tolling with the needle and by self-sacrificing economy, fondly hoping all the time that when her two children—a girl and a boy—reached womanhood and manhood she could have given them a gentle education and filted them for the same refined sphere in which she had always moved before the advent of mistoriume to her life. This story was not learned from her own lips but from one of the largest creditors of the bank, who had known her family very intimately before death, fail are and catastrophe had broken it up and lowered it from wealth to want. The widow is the only one who is now left of ner blood, and the last mistoriume that has assailed her, and perhaps the most bitter, is the loss of the greater part of her property through the reckless mismanagement of her Market Savings Bank. Mr. Dennis, the Recongealing on their lips. The woman was of a quiet manner, evidently used to misfortune that has assailed her, and perhaps the most bitter, is the loss of the greater part of her property through the reckless mismanagement of the Market Savings Bank. Mr. Dennis, the Receiver, 'inally assured her that it was impossible for her to be paid until the confused affairs of the institution were entirely overhaused, and that then she should receive all that could be saved of her squanuered fortune. This intelligence, kindly given, she received very quietly and went away. The incident is the only one of a touching character which has occurred at this bank since its failure, most of the creditors being strong men, who, doubtiess, had not entrusted their all to one guardian institution, and, if they had, could bear the misfortune with unpainctic fortitude. But a lonely widow of remement and culture, with two children, so distressed by this small financial crash, is a different picture than that of male creditors, whose deepest aguation is only evinced by the nervous exchange of opinions in excited voices which betoken less of quiet endurance and suffering than the mute face of a patient woman.

The investigating committees.

The committees appointed at the meetings of depositors held on Taursday—one representing those whose accounts are of legar value than \$1,000, and the other those whose accounts are of less value—went together to the bank yesterday, at midday, and were closeted with the receiver for several hours. They examined the books and the report which was being prepared from them, and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Is there no way of dealing summarily with these legalized robbers who use their position as directors of savings banks for the purpose of stealing the earnings of the industrious? Pardon me if I speak harshly, but you can find an excuse for a man and men who have confided to the safe keeping of the Market Savings Bank the proceeds of many years' hard industry and savings. Yet, should we not call things by their proper names? In effect, what does it matter to a man who is robbed whether it call things by their proper names? In effect, what does it matter to a man who is robbed whether it be done by a sneak thief, a highwayman or a bank director? I can see no difference as to the result. I can see a difference as to the punishment. You may be justified in shooting down the sneak thief and the highwayman, while the bank director, screened behind his charter, can put up a job or ix up a case which may appear to acquit him of all blame, or he may shift the blame on some of his brother officers. What does it matter to the depositor which of the officers robbed him? The President and all his subortimates should see to it and each of them should be neid responsible for the money entrusted to their sale keeping. They tell us that Mr. Conkling was a poor man; that he had \$3,000 a year to live on; they saw him in a sew years own property in the city and out of the city, and yet these faithful custodians of the poor man's carnings never troubled themselves as to now Mr. Conkling grew so rich on his \$3,000 a year. This must certainly be consoling to the depositor. But what depositor will believe that other officers did not have a finger in the pie? I, for one, certainly whi not. I have not seen any account of the transaction as yet only a bungling made up thing calculated to criminate every officer of the institution. But why talk? When words have no effect, when the law cannot reach them, what is to be done? Well, we will wait a little and see what we are going to do about it. Probably Mr. Van Name and his associates would pay up. Men do not remain silent and inactive when their dearest interests are thus jeopardized.

THE THIRD AVENCE BANK.

Slight Decrease is the Run and an Easter Feeling—The Speculators Vanquished—\$10 to \$15 Offered for Standing Substitutes.

The creditors of the above institution still besiege it daily in search of their cash. On Thursday night, as early as nine o'clock, some of the more anxious ones put in an appearance on the steps for a thirteen hour's waiting. By ten o'clock there were present about twenty, and as high as \$10 and \$15 were offered for substitutes to hold places in the line uptil this morning's banking hour. Three or four

of the crowd were substitutes eager to be purchased.
At dayight the crowd was pretty large, and it in-

creased until about eight A. M., when many far down in the line left, satisfied that it was useless to wait. At ten all that remained—160—were admitted, and as they came later in the day all were admitted, and as they came later in the day all were admitted, The payments were more rapid than the day before, and about one hundred received their cash, there being few extra books.

The rapid payments and the withdrawal of the book-brokers and loud-mouthed fellows who annoy depositors and alarm them, had the effect to dutet the people, who were very well behaved, and, in most instances, are in a hopeful mood. The President early took steps to dispose of the old lady who for so many days has been purchasing places on the line, and the paying went on as regularly as clock work. The officers of the bank declare that they are in no manner in collusion with the speculators, and will not encourage any of their practices. The amounts withdrawn yesterday were generally small compared with those of some days, but several large bundles of currency were taken out. The total will probably reach \$50,000. The presence in the line in the mornings of persons who have no books and desire to seit their places has become such an intolerable nuisance that the police hereafter will remove from the lines all who cannot show books. The number bresent yesterday certamiy showed a slight subsidence of the run, but as to-day is Saturday, and the banking hours are seven, it is likely to be as large as ever.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTI-

Report of Its Condition-A Surplus of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution in this time of crashing downfalls, gives a report of its condition, upon the oath of its officials. which shows that its patrons have nothing fo fear as iong as it is threatened with no more danger than at present. The assets amount to \$3,710,190 51, and the liabilities are \$3,404,331 34. making a sur-plus of \$305,850 70.

THE NEW CHARIER.

Hints for the Legislature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In all schemes for a new charter for the city of New York I perceive that the tendency is to increase the number of officials instead of diminishing them and of course in that way increasing expenses. It was proposed to do away with the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Then comes one to eight Aldermen to each Senatorial This not being thought sufficient, anis offered to have three for Assembly district. Then in the Registry act it is 250 voters, when 630 can with ease register and vote in a day. My idea is to make as few government fficials as possible—no more than necessary to transact the business between nine and four o'clock daily; that they remain faithfully at their posts during these hours, Aldermen included; that their pay be as small, at least, as is usually paid for equally necessary talents by private parties; that all shall be salaried offices, and that their receipts for pay be subscribed under a their receipts for pay be subscribed under general oath that they have received no benefit any way, directly or indirectly, apart from the salaries. These rules will promote industry, leal little time or money to sporting fast horses, is women, displaying diamonds, &c. (always pubplunder). Another advantage would probably that of diverting the minds of those looking for elpoyment, to other industrial pursuits, and not hap bublic office the Mecca of their thoughts. To the Courts, civil, and as far as practicable the criminal, the milit administration department. criminal; the public administration department, surrogate's Court, and all departments as far as possiole, should be made self-supporting by judicious fees, sufficient to pay Judges and other salaries and expenses connected silso Register, Sheriff and all law officers connected with public affairs. My plan is connected with public affairs, My plan is session daily irom nine until four o'clock. All ousness to be transacted openly, properly organized; but no committees. I reconect having paid city taxes for my father when a boy; the rate then was about one-dith of the present. Now, considering the vast increase in population and in values (even taking into account the introduction of the Croton water and other improvements), the rate should not be higher to-day. A charter upon these general principles would probably accomplish this desirable object.

Since writing the foregoing I notice a movement has aircady been made to increase the rate of taxation. This is altogether unnecessary. Computolier Green partly commenced the proper course by refusing to pay large saiaries and by discharging useless officers. The Legislature should follow this out by a charter abolishing all commissions and make them bureaus under the one responsible head, "the Mayor and Common Council," with a superintendent to each, appointed by the Mayor, and to cut off all unnecessary branches which have been created only to make offices. The appropriations recently asked for by each of several of the commissions are greatly in excess of the whole annual areas. wagons and passenger stages on the grounds, places for refreshments, all sales of any kind on the grounds, and would sell everything raised or produced on the grounds that are unnecessary for public purposes. I would have the Bureau of Docks attend to keeping the docks in repair, and make the Bureau self-paying. Do away with the present system of dock and harbor masters; have all that business pass through the Bureau, that the merchants and snipowners may receive justice and nonesty. I would have say \$500,000 appropriated annually for permanent new docks. The greatest savings could probably be made in the Police Bureau without decreasing the force, and making it more agreeable to them than the monotony of pacing the streets—part of which I know is done now. I would make it their duty to inspect the paving and pavements within their beats; assorage and sewers, and all other public contract work within their beats; also do all sanitary inspection, and perhaps many other things that would not interiere with their main business. I would also have inspectors of Election and Registry detailed from the force. The office of Fire Marshal—one for the benefit of insurance companies, formerly their officer and paid by them—should be abolished. It was created for party purposes. The Superintendent of Buildings should obe a very small anair. I know that the public have no idea of the immense number of office-holders there are in this city, the expensive buildings occupied by them, and how unnecessary half of these perhaps are. If your interviewers could obtain their names, offices, salaries, the rents and expenses attending them, it would make an interesting book and pay for its publication. Of the immense nuclinery of the government these are only a few rambling remarks and a small part of reform—but I cannot close without noticing the order of reform—but I cannot close without noticing the order of reform to have them again appointed by the Governor. Unless our legislators follows out strict economy, their new laws will on

CONTESTING FREAR'S SEAT.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in Session-Trying to Diminish Frent's

Majority.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, composed of Assemblymen Strahan, of Orange; Twombly, of New York; Burns, of Ononorange; Iwomoly, of New 10th, Battas, of Sudok; daga; Springsted, of Albany; Marcy, of Suffolk; D. B. Hill, of Chemung, and Moseley, of Kings, met yesterday at the Sturtevant House, to take testimony in the case of Frederick Killian against Alexander from the case of th yesterday at the Sturtevant House, to take testimony in the case of Frederick Killian against Alexaurier Frear, who the former hopes to oust from his seat in the State Legislature. The committee is composed of five republicans and two democrats. Mr. T. F. Farrington is the clerk. The first witness, called at ten o'clook, Ralph L. Schinewald, testified to fregularities in the canvass of the vote for Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth district of the Twentieth ward. He heard one of the canvassers remark after counting the State ticket, "Let us give—votes to the republicans and—votes to the democrats. That will be about square." He further testified to hearing one of the parties who had detected errors is the taily remark, "Oh, damn it! give Killian a show." This was the substance of nis teatimony, During the day there were about twenty-five witnesses called, all of whom testified that they had voted for Killian in the Twenty-fith district of the Twentieth ward. The same questions were put to each and not more than two to five minutes were consumed with each. The object of the contestant Killian is to snow that a sufficient number of votes were cast. Or him to overcome Frear's twenty-seven majority. Chairman Stranan has issued a large number of subpenns for to-day, and Mr. Killian is quite confident of establishing his right to the seat now held by Mr. Frear, Henry D. Lapaugh and Samuel G. Jelliffe appeared for Killian and Nelson J. Waterbury and N. C. Moak for Frear. The examination will rikely consume two more days.

The next iecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place this evening. Supject. "Our Routes and

lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place this evening. Subject—"Our House and How They are Injured." Lecturer. Dr. Willard

"SINK THE TRACK."

The Harlem Railroad Company Seriously Objects.

Meeting of the East Side Citizens' Committee at the Grand Union Depot-Plans Submitted-What the Railway Officials Think Well Of.

Commodere Vanderbilt's Views-"Don't Try and Drive the Harlem Railroad To Do What It Don't Want To Do."

The Sub-committee of the General Committee of the East Side Citizens' Association delegated to confer with Commodore Vanderbilt and the officials of the Harlem Railroad in relation to the improvement of Fourth avenue and the doing away with the dangers now attending the running of cars over that avenue and hence to Harlem River. company in the Grand Union depot. This commit-tee number many prominent gentlemen, and, as heretofore, Commodore Vanderbilt met them with a kindly greeting, and without loss of time the meeting was called to order by Mr. Wheeler A. Peckham, the Chairman, who explained the object for which

Commodore VANDERVILT replied-Taking the whole matter into consideration, a plan has been got up by the engineers without regard to any parto get up the most practical and feasible plan pos-

The committee then proceeded to the adjoining room, where they were invited to examine two plans to remedy the evils proposed—one submitted by Mr. Prague, in behalf of the Nineteenth Ward Association, and the other by the Harlem Railroad Company, through Mr. I. C. Buckhout, and the consulting engineers, Mr. A. W. Campbell and Mr. F. Craven, the latter having been called upon by the officers of the road to advise upon the most practicable way, taking all interests into consideration, to remedy the evils now existing on this line of travel.

THE PLANS. Mr. Campbell, in proceeding to explain the first named plan, that of Mr. Prague, said that neither he nor Mr. Craven appeared as advocate of any party; they were not interested in the matter in any way, only appearing as engineers. Mr. Pragu proposes, he continued, to sink the tracks about the depot eight feet, descending gradually to. Forty-eighth street, where it would be twelve feet below the level of Fourth avenue. This is to be arched over and the road to be a covered one to the tunnels of the company, which, with the present the river. In regard to the question of sinking the track in the neighborhood of the depot, Mr. Craven and myself do not think it practicable. Once commence this work and the engine houses, buildings, everything in this tract of nine acres must be subjected to the same operation.

Mr. PECKHAM-You say it is not practicable. Why

buildings erected, combining depot, engine houses, offices, signal stations, &c. Now, to require all these to be sunk I don't think right, just, nor equitable. Judge VAN VORST-In this view, then, it ceases to be an engineering question?

Mr. CAMPBELL-Physically, I don't say that it is impracticable; but let me go on. In this place, after leaving Forty-eighth street, the grade descends to thirteen or fourteen feet, and all this is to be a covered way, with iron beams across parapet walls, with brick arenes and dirt road, like Park avenue is now. Then come the bridges of the Harlem road, with the river to be crossed high, and the vinduct road in Harle m. There is no estimate of cost accompanying Mr. Prague's plan.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE-Mr. Prague estimates the cost of the alterations, according to his plan,

THE COMPANY'S PLAN. Here Mr. BUCKHOUT, Engineer of the Harlem Railroad, submitted the pians for the blact as agreed upon by the officers of the road. He said:—We propose to leave the same level of the tracks as now from Forty-second to Forty-ninth street; or, in other words, not to disturb anything up to the latter point. A bridge over the tracks, elegantly constructed, and made so that neither horses nor toot

hansuve in detail.

THE PLANS DISCUSSED.

When the committee had fully examined the above plans they were invited to the large room of the President's suite, where an animated discussion ensued between the members, Commodore Vanderbit

plans they were invited to the large room of the President's suite, where an animated discussion ensued between the members, Commodore Vanderbilt and the engineers.

Judge Van Vorst arose and called upon Messrs, Campbell and Craven to give their views as engineers in the case. He said they had examined the plans submitted, and the committee, in accordance with a resolution passed by the association they represented, desired to know what they thought of their practicability and feasibility. Those living on the line of the Harlem road and those experiencing the most inconvenience personally, and sufering from the injury done their property by the present condition of affairs, had said that in their opinions the track should be sunk and arched over, the resolution embodying this sentiment passing with great unanimity. Mr. Buckhout's pian does not contemplate covering the road, and only arching it at some points. All the committee would be pleased to hear the engineers' views.

Mr. Camperal.—There are many difficulties presented in the consideration of arching an entire line. All travellers would certainly prefer an open cutting. They like the light of heaven and its pleasures, rather than the darkness and smoke of tunnels. There are no particular reasons why this line should be shut up. In my experience of years in railroad matters I had always thought here was a fine opportunity, at a reasonable expense, to solve the problem of rapid transit. This question has long agitated the people, and plan after plan has been submitted involving the expenditure of millions, but no moncy has ever been found with which to accomplish the work. Here is a steam line road in connection with it to the Battery? It would not cost more than 46,000,000, I don't say the Harlem Railroad proposes to undertake this experiment. (Here Commodore Vanderbilt laughed.) But sland, and wy not build an underground railroad in connection with it to the Battery? It would not cost more than \$6,000,000, I don't say the Harlem Alloude the building of a

rested opinion.
Mr. Campser.—So far as I have been able to un-erstand the property owners think that the pian ibmitted by Mr. Buckhout would eanance its

william H. Vanderbilt—Could we run our present locomotives through a tunnel extending from here to Minety-seventh street?

Mr. Craven—No, you could not; you would have to obtain those of different construction.

Judge Van Vorst—The resolution we are acting upon declares a sunken track, and that covered over, to be imperatively required. Are there any engineering difficulties in the way of its accomplishment?

Mr. Craven—Engineering difficulties exist, but

Mr. CRAVEN-Engineering difficulties exist, but

tracks these rods would be in the way or engines of cars entering the depot. Judge Van Vorst—Why not put them lowe

cars entering the depot.

Judge Van Vorst—Why not put them lower down?

Mr. Craven—For the same reason, no.

Judge Van Vorst—Then the demolition of the whole building is involved?

Mr. Craven—I must think more of that question.

Judge Van Vorst—This committee represent the people, and the leeling about this matter is universal. We come to find out if these tracks cannot be sunk and covered, and would like the question answered. It so, what expense would it involve?

John McCoot.—Atter all, any't this whole thing a question of dollars and cents?

Mr. Craven—I don't say that sinking the track is impossible. The excavation would certainly require the demolition of many buildings, and would destroy all the grades of the transverse streets as far back as fifth avenue. As an engineer, I would not feel justified in recommending tunnel work on a passenger railroid, if it could be avoided. We should look on both sides of the question. No doubt Fourth avenue as it is now is a nuisance; but while we look to the interests of the residents we must not forget the right's of the railroad and the travelling puolic. We think Mr. Buckhout's plan, with certain modifications, when built will protect life and lime, as required. The open cut is due to the passengers to and from the city.

John McCool.—I cannot but think that this job has always been one of dollars and cents. New York is destined to be a great city, and this improvement will be a permanent thing and should be the right kind of a one. I don't want Commodore Vanderbut to make me rich at his expense. I am willing to bear my share, It is almost certain the interested people will not approve of Mr. Bucknout's plan.

Commodore Vanderbutar plan, We have submitted.

plan.

Commodore Vanderbellet—Every one seems to have had a particular plan. We have submitted the matter to a corps of scientific men and asked of them the most leasible plan in order to get rid of it. Here it is. I have not been wedded to anything. We have consumed a good deal of time in this matter; now let's look at it and work.

Mr. Beekman—As I am called upon to give an opinion, I will say, as far as able to judge, this plan will fall utterly. That is demonstrated daily. Ma. Buckhout intends to put up a Chinese wall through the avenue, and practically the dwellers on either side will be cut of from the other. Fourth avenue should be arened over a sunken track. Other parties than the railroads should be satisfied in this improvement.

ties than the railroads should be satisfied in this improvement.

JOHN MCCOOL—It's money all the way through. MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE—The residents of the Twelfth ward consider that it is practicable to sink the road all the way from Seventy-minth street, running it under the Hariem River.

Commodore Vandershit—We have had but one object in view. We want to get rid of the evils and inconveniences growing out of the track as it is now, and this plan has been suggested for that object alone. If anybody wants quick transit let him build the roads—don't let them try to drive the Hariem Railroad to do what they don't want to do.

the Harlem Railroad to do what they don't want to do.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE—Then we are to understand that the Harlem Railroad are not willing to harmonize on a plan to insure quick transit along Fourth avenue?

Commodore Vanderbillt—I don't say anything about it. We didn't suppose that the plan would suit every individual, because that is impossible. I was willing to give and take, and didn't say anything. The Harlem Railroad has got enough to do take care of herself. We don't want underground roads, nor anything of that sort. We are willing to satisfy the community if it is within our reach. We are not seeking quick transit. We want to be left alone; but that you won't do, and we must do the next best thing. next best thing.

John McCool.--You do not object to aid the

Commodore Vanderbill—I dont object to anything.

Mr. Campbell here explained that in Mr. Buckhoul's plan the matter of signals would be so conducted as not to present any of the objectionable features as now observed.

Mr. Beerman thought if the Harlem Railroad desired to sink their track they could find engineers to make all the alterations in the depot demanded by such change, and with perfect safety.

Commodore Vanderbill—We want to work for the good of the whole people if we can. It is don't suit, why just take the depot yourselves; take everything (laughing). I don't want to do any fighting with you; I am getting along in years and want to live the rest of my days in peace with all mankind. Don't make us fight.

General Sanford then addressed the committee, looking rather lavorably on the Buckhout plan, when it was decided to lay the facts before the meeting of the General Committee, to be held to-morrow evening, at Fifty-fifth street and Thirl avenue, and await their decision before proceeding further. The meeting then adjourned.

Who Has "Seen William," As the HERALD seems to be the only one of our prominent journals that has not been subsidized by the Vanderbilt influence, perhaps it will allow in-quiry through its columns as to what has become of projects for sinking and arching over the Fourth Avenue Railroad track which were so energetically discussed a few weeks ago? Have they gone to sleep under the soothing syrup which seem toucnes this grievance? Rumors are in the air that the sub-Committee of Ten, appointed by the Com-"seen William," and been likewise convinced that Mr. Vanderbilt, through having paid \$300,000 over Mr. Vanderbilt, through having paid \$303,000 over forty years ago, in 1830, is henceforth entitled to run as many locomotives as he pleases through the finest avenue in the city and kill as many people as he likes, if they chance to come in the way of the said locomotives. Rumor also has it that certain men, hitherto, very prominent in this reform, and very much trusted by the citizens of the Nineteenth ward, have been similarly psychologised by the same powerful influence, and are ready either to sinter the locomotives to run as before of to saddle the city with the expense of sinking the track for

same powerful influence, and are ready either to suder the locomotives to ran as before or to saddle the city with the expense of sinking the track for the company's profit. Meanwhile the Nineteenth ward lies prostrate at the feet of this rich corporation. A worse than Chinese wall cuts the city asunder lengthwise. The 1st of May is approaching and unhappy house owners seek in van for purchasers or tenants for their property. Human lives are continually sacrificed to the flery deamn that tears up and down Fourth avenue unceasingly, night and day, and compels those who would be safe to make long circuits at the cost of whatever time and pains. Is it possible that this state of affairs should be endured much longer? If those who put themselves lorward as the champions of the people prove faithless to their trust, will the very strange if they take matters in their twing proper precautions that no lives shall be lost thereby? It is said that there are those who are piedged to this if M. Vanderbit and his company persist in arbitrarily trampling on other rights. We appeal to the Herkald to speak for us, and promise it in return the fervent gratitude of The WHOLE NINETEENTH WARD.

STEEPLE-CHASING IN ENGLAND.

Considering the antiquity of the British flat racing, it seems strange that the first steeple-chase in England should have taken place so recently as the year 1702. It was run in Leicestershire—eight miles from Barkly Holt to the Copiow and back, catch weight, gentlemen riders, and the winner was Mr. Charles Meynell, son of the great F. M. II. The course could not have been very strictly defined, when Mr. Needham, of Hungerston, sung out to Lord Forester, "It will save you 100 yards, if you'll come through my garden and jump the gate into the road." In the early days of steepic-chasing, while there were no artificial slaughter traps, there was no compromise. It was real business, that Wiltshire steepic-chase in 1853 between Lord Ducie and Jem Hill. the Vale of White Horse huntsman, with the plant-spoken conditions that It was to be "four miles straight ahead, neither to ride more than a hundred yards along a road, every gate to be locked and no fences cut." In those early days St. Albans was a great steepic-chasing centre, under the auspices of Tommy Coleman, whose idea of a steepic-chase was two miles out and two miles in, and "keeping the line quite dark." With Tommy there was no going over the ground the night before to see what it was like. The riders saddled in the inn yard, and he marched them out three abreast, like cavairy, to the starting post, dropping down heavily on any one that he detected looking over the hedges. From twenty to thirty years ago steepic-chasing with gentlemen riders up was in its glory—"the Marquis," not he who owned Lady Elizabeth and killed himself before he was thirty, but the Marquis of Waterford, on Cock Robin; "the Sauire" (Mr. Osbaideston) on Grimaldi—the gallant horse that would face everything out water; Captain Beecher, the "copper-bottomed ampublious," on Vivian, wont to gallop open-mouthed over the doubles—or on Lottery, Mr. Elmore's wonderful jumper. That was something like a steepic-chase between "the Squire," on Grimaldi, and Captain Beecher, on Napoleon, in the stout-fenced Pytchley country. The River Lem was the thirty-eighth jump from the start and the sixth from the finish—forty-six jumps in one steepie-chase. Both went in headlong, and were seen no more of men for some time. At last Beecher's cap was seen, and then Napoleon's ears, and the pair floated a hundred yards down stream, the horse "figuing like a bad swimming dog." For all the mischance at the water jump, the race was ridden home, and after being ruobeed down and dressed, both the rid you'll come through my garden and jump the gate into the road." In the early days of steeple-

SUFFERING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Who ever hears of those distant islands, or knows what goes on in their quiet, obscure communities? A month-or so ago a river in the province of Pangasinan rose eighty fathoms—so the Spanish accounts have it—and inundated the entire province, destroying all the crops, drowning nearly all the live stock, a large number of the inhabitants, and causing great suffering. This wicked river enjoys the uproarious name of Bevambang, and probably often plays such pranks after the rainy season. But the worst of the matter is that the poor sufferers are not likely to receive any help from the mother country, nor f om anywhere eise. A famine is dreaded, and the clerky are exhorting the people to plant corn and vegetables, in view of the total destruction of the rice crop and the inability of the country to make purchases of food supplies. Who ever hears of those distant islands, or knows